Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2 and 8—The Old Homestead.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—The Woman Hater.

BROADWAY THEATER—2 and 8—The Woman Hater.

BROADWAY THEATER—2 and 8—The Kaffir Diamond.

CASINO—2 and 8—Nadly.

DOCKSTADEE 8—2 and 8—Minstrels.

EDEN MUSEE—Wax Tableaux.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—The Silver King.

HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATER—2 and 8—Waddy Geogan.

LTCEUM THEATER—2 and 8:15—Lord Chumley.

MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening—

Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.

MADISON SOUARE THEATER—2 and 8:30—A Legal Wrock.

NIRLO'S—2 and 8—Mathias Sandorf. Niblo's-2 and 8-Mathias Sandorf.
Polo Grounds-4-Baseball
STAR TileArre-2 and 8-The Paymaster.
Wallack's-2 and 8:15-Boccaccio.
5TH AVANUE THEAFRE-2 and 8-Philip Herne.
14TR-4T. TREATRE-2 and 8-Fascivation.
4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-8T.—Gettysourg.

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New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Italian laborers on the Hereford Railway, in Canada, defied the military, and again interrupted track-laying. = Judgment was deferred in the case of De Paun, the fugitive cashier of the Park Bank, for eight days. === Hanlan was defeated by Kemp in Australia. = Starvation and cannibalism is reported among the Transandine Telegraph line between Valparaiso Indians of the Northwest Territory. = and Buenos Ayres was opened. - The French Minister of Agriculture estimated the wheat crop of France at 96,000,000 hectolitres.

Domestic.-There were eighty-five new cases of yellow fever in Jacksonville and five deaths. == Warner Miller and S. V. R. Cruger made speeches at Norwich, N. Y. - General Harrison rested quietly at his home. === Brigadier-General Benet has ordered the commandants of armories and arsenals in the country to appoint Democrats to all vacancies; this order was approved by Secretry Endicott. - A Republican election in-spector was murdered and two of his companions were shot down at the Republican primaries in San Francisco by members of "Boss" Buckley's gang. = September wheat sold at \$1 65 on the Chicago Board of Trade. = A man was arrested in Denver who is suspected of being Tascott, the murderer of Snell, the Chicago millionaire. D. A. Chapin, cashier of the histional Union Bank in Fall River, Mass., resigned his place at the demand of the bank examiner.

City and Suburban.-Another mortgage forged by W. R. Foster, jr., was discovered, the amount involved being \$25,000; no clew to the missing man. = James G. Blaine arrived in town and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel; preparations for the great meeting and parade in Harlem completed. Surrogate Ransom has confirmed Referee Miller's report in the Stokes will case, deciding against the contestant, Henry Dale. An address to the colored voters of the country issued by Frederick Douglass and other prominent colored men, asking their brethren to remain true to the Republican party. - The Westchester County Fair was largely attended; awards were announced for fancy-work. === The Queens County Fair, at Mineola, L. I, closed. The New-York ball team played a drawn game with the Detroit nine, two runs each being scored in ten innings. - The winners at Gravesend were Defence, Question, Larchmont, Connemara, Patrocles, Fordham, Speedwell. - The Police Board chose Republican and Democratic inspectors of election, and decided to give the election advertising to The Tribune and "The Daily News." The Board also appointed a new police captain. = Stocks quieter, but generally higher, closing

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Cooler and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 62 degrees; lowest, 51; average, 55 3-4.

The outlook at Jacksonville is growing more hopeful. Only five deaths and eighty-five new cases were reported in yesterday's official bulletin. Still the ravages of the fever are far from being stayed, although every day brings the longed-for advent of cool weather nearer. The people of the afflicted city appear to be regaining courage, which is not only encouraging in itself, but indicates that they will quickly recover from the blight that has oppressed them so many weeks.

The forgeries committed by William R. Foster, fr., were increased to nearly \$200,000 by what was learned yesterday, and yet only a try from which he has come, as well as igno-"cursory examination" of the accounts involved has so far been made. That Foster has taken to flight is certain, but it ought not to be difficult to trace his movements. There are few quarters of the globe to which he can go in safety, since forgery is an extraditable offence in nearly every treaty. The fund which he robbed will not be seriously impaired, even if the amount stolen is not made good, but if Foster is captured and brought back he should be punished to the full extent of the law.

The members of the Cabinet during this "Reform" Administration have had no easy time. At last the turn of the icily haughty Secretary of War has come. Our Washington correspondent furnishes a copy of an order issued by the Chief of Ordnance, with the approval of Mr. Endicott. directing that in all appointments in the armories and arsenals of the country Democrats should be favored. The order contains this significant statement : "This rule will apply to women and children, as well Who can read this without a hot flush of indignation? Mr. Endicott must come down from his pedestal. In the name of "Reform," he has engaged in the miserably petty business of scrutinizing the political leanings of women and children. Is there a lower depth of humiliation for him?

The movement against Governor Hill among A regular organization engaged in distributing evitable that, unless President Cleveland at | quent that establishment, and after this warn- cratic party. The leaders of the stampede lesting reading" for the old soldiers. It ought to

least disclaims all responsibility for the movement, even if he does not go further and advise the Governor's re-election, there will soon be active, though doubtless secret, reprisals on the part of Hill's followers. They will not remain idle and inert and see their leader stabbed in the house of his own party. On the question whether Mr. Cleveland can give pause to this movement Democratic authorities differ. The Sun" says he can; "The Post" says with equal emphasis that he cannot. It is a peculiar and decidedly interesting situation. If Mr. Cleveland speaks, he chills the ardor of some of his most devoted adherents. If he remains silent, he invites the active use of the knife in the Hill camps. His decision is anxiously awaited by both wings of his party. Let us see if Mr. Cleveland is the bold, fearless man he has been painted.

IRISH PROTECTIONISTS.

The revolt of citizens of Irish nativity against the Democratic party was the most conspicuous feature of the campaign four years ago. Mr. Blaine, whom many voters of that nativity supported, will speak in this city to-night, and it would not be strange if his arguments should be of especial interest and weight with those who were so strongly drawn to him in 1884. He can speak with personal knowledge of the condition of labor abroad, with an understanding of the British foreign policy which few men possess, and with an appreciation of the motives which influence Irish voters in this country that is not common among American

No political movement of the past generation has been more misunderstood and maligned than this. It has been attributed to blind and unreasoning prejudice, to the instigation of obvious motives at the bottom of it have been generally overlooked or ignored. It is too often assumed that all voters of Irish birth are so ignorant that they know nothing of the history of their own country, or of the history of England, and nothing of the economic principles upon which their interests as workers depend. The passionate adherence of many such voters to the Democratic party when it was at once the party of slavery and of free trade is the only excuse.

But the ablest and worthiest men of this nationality have long perceived that they were being used against their own interests and their deepest convictions, by a party which regarded them only as its white slaves. Their opposition to the British economic policy has its roots in their knowledge of Ireland's sad experience. They know what free trade has done for Irish industry, and for the people of that unhappy land, and they feel that the British policy is essentially selfish, and hostile to the eights and the prosperity of Ireland. The more keen the attachment they feel for their native land, the more ready they are to resent any exension of the British economic policy to this land of their adoption. These are honest and honorable motives, and they spring from an they "may send and receive through the mail experience across the sea which all Americans might profitably study.

It is natural that there should be mingled with this an intense antagonism to a foreign policy which has made the American Secretary of State and the American Minister at London not much better than willing lackeys of the British Government. This is not a pleasant spectacle for Americans of any nativity. The native born fishermen of Massachusetts resent it as much as any naturalized citizens can. When the Irish voter understands how betrayal of American rights and interests is coupled with zealous effort for that very economic policy which has cursed Ireland for the enrichis not at all strange that men of that nativity express their hostility in strong terms.

Happily for Americans, independence achieved and maintained has not permitted them to know by personal experience what an essentially British policy would do for the industries of this country. At least twenty times British emissaries have helped to frame a tariff bill which has been proposed and strongly supported in Congress, but never yet has such a measure become a law. The nearest approach to British free trade in our financial history was the horizontal revenue tariff adopted as a compromise in 1846, and next the compromise measure of gradual reduction adopted in 1833, and both of these measures brought such disasters in their train that they were succeeded by fariffs strongly protective. But the Mills bill now pending, to which the Democratic party is pledged by its platform, by the acts and messages of its President, and by the votes of its Representatives in Congress. actually goes further toward British theories of free trade than any measure ever enacted in this country, from the day when Madison proposed and Washington signed the first proective tariff.

By far the greater part of the voters of Irish birth are wage-earners, and so have a direct personal interest in the question pending. It is not strange if, with the history of their own land to enlighten them, they are more jealous than many Americans in resenting British assaults upon American industrial independence. Indeed, the voter of Irish nativity who can support the Cleveland-Bayard movement against the American protective tariff ought to be able to plead entire ignorance of the counrance of the history or the needs of the country which has offered him a welcome.

LAMONT AND HIS GOLOSHES.

Colonel Lamont has come to New-York again to do a little shopping. The Private Secretary has worn out his old goloshes, and is bound to have another pair at any price. The expense of a trip from Washington makes the Colonel's goloshes come high, but he must have them. and this town is the only place in the country where he can get the particular pattern of which he stands in need. Including a firstclass ticket both ways between the capital and the metropolis-for of course Reformers never travel on free passes-and his hotel bill, the Private Secretary's goloshes must cost in the neighborhood of \$20 annually. It is said that the President insists that the bill shall be sent to him, but that is neither here nor there.

There is one point on which we wish to caution the Private Secretary. His imperative need of goloshes about this time of year is generally known to the community, and if he are the same in character and tendency now is not careful he may fall into the hands of as they were in the days of President Lincoln sharpers. In particular we warn him against that the same moral and patriotic sentiments can easily avoid the place if he keeps his eyes | ifested by the Democratic party. open, for there is a large sign in front of it, Democrats is taking on such proportions that and queer customers are constantly going up his supporters are manifesting genuine alarm. 'and down the steps or talking about their purchases on the sidewalk. If he once gets into colored people which is shown by those who Union veterans. This has been done. Tribune circulars and collecting pledges is well cal- that den he is lost. The people have a very culated to cause apprehension. It seems in- poor opinion of the men who knowingly fre-

in the neighborhood

Secretary really wishes to buy his goloshes pervaded by the same spirit and were conquietly of a reputable firm and get back to trolled by the same influences, the argument scandal and offence during his brief visit to the there is no such community of feeling, no such city. But if he is really here on a disgraceful identity of controlling influences in the charerrand, with a commission from the President acter of the two great parties. . . . The to negotiate a discreditable deal or make a Democratic party has never admitted our (col-10 West Twenty-ninth-st., we have small hopes has never retracted the doctrine that the stop to that business in the course of a few franchise were revolutionary, unconstitutional weeks, and they would be very angry to find and void." that the Administration is an active partner. They were incensed a year ago when the President gave a letter of recommendation to a dishonored member of a firm engaged in the same sort of enterprise, and they won't submit to anything further in the same line. Better buy your goloshes somewhere else, Colonel Lamont, and get out of town by the first train.

MR. S. S. COX'S POSTAL FRAUDS.

Illustrations are multiplying, as the campaign proceeds, of the dishonest use that is being made by the Administration and its supporters of the Post Office Department. It is bad enough to have to put up with such wretched service as the Democracy is giving the country, everywhere involving numberless losses and delays in the transmission of mail matter. We could fill several columns of THE TRIBUNE with complaints of this character received from our readers during the last year. It would seem that the Democratic officials dynamiters, and to the concealed influence of at Washington have used the postal service as Church, but the more rational and perfectly a reservoir for all the stupidity they have in their party. Scarcely one of the experienced and faithful clerks whose diligence and care had made the service almost perfect when the Democrats took possession of it now remains, and in their places is a lot of ignorant employes appointed solely in payment of party labors. The inevitable result is a demoralized service. That, we say, is bad enough. But to find in addition that the Department is being used by Democratic officials and campaign committees all over the land to aid Mr. Cleveland's re-election is worse.

It was only the other day we discovered that a lot of Democratic campaign documents had been inserted in wrappers containing THE TRIBUNE after they had been mailed at the New-York Post Office. If there were any decency in the Department's management, the rascals who perpetrated that fraud would be hunted down and punished. And now we hold in our possession a large bundle, weighing nearly four pounds, addressed to an interior resident, postmarked at Station E in this city, and bearing in one corner these words: "Pub. Doc.' Free," and in another the signature, "S. S. Cox. M. C." The law which gives Congressmen the franking privilege provides that all public documents printed by order of Congress," nothing more and nothing else. Let us look at the "Pub. Doc. Free," printed by order of Congress, which Mr. Cox is sending all over the State in four-pound packages. They are:

1. One copy of "Cartoons From Puck," being a series of the works of Mr. Keppler's artists, devoted largely to the representation of Mr. Cleveland as a sort of demigod, and of Republican statesmen as clowns, dragons, snakes, and creatures of those sorts. There is no mark on this Pub. Doc. indicating that it was "printed by order of Congress."

2. One copy of "The Cartoon," a Democratic the mails a question which District-Attorney Walker may perhaps think it necessary to consider. Nor does this Pub. Doc. bear any evidence of having been printed by order of

3. Nineteen copies of a circular containing twenty-two lies about General Harrison's Chinese record, together with a disgusting picture representing him in the embraces of a Chinaman. We hardly supposed Mr. Cox capable of circulating such stuff as this circular contains, though, of course, if he would consent to cheat the Government and to tell a falsehood as he has done by declaring these papers to be "publie documents printed by order of Congress," it may well be argued that it is not much worse to bear false witness against General Harrison.

4. Forty-five copies of a lie addressed to farmers, declaring that "the Republican party favors free whiskey and the unrestricted manufacture of bogus butter."

5. Ten copies of a card entitled "Facts to Consider," including several that are not facts at all, among which is a statement the inference of which is that "The Christian Union" has declared for Cleveland and Thurman. 6. Ten copies of the Democratic Platform.

7. Ten copies of Mr. Mills's recent harangue at Tammany Hall.

8. Eight copies of "The Louisville Courier-

9. Fourteen copies of Mr. Fitch's speech. ten of Mr. Springer's speech, and nine of Mr. Scott's speech, these being the only public documents in the entire bundle.

As a member of Congress Mr. Cox has a great advantage in committing frauds on the postal service over the ordinary Government years more. To do this they are raising employe. Had a clerk in one of the departments abused the penalty stamp as Mr. Cox has abused his franking privilege, he could have been indicted and sent to jail. Mr. Cox will not fail, we are sure, to see the impropriety of a law which permits him to cheat the revenues with impunity.

Will Mr. Don M. Dickinson kindly return to his duty and put a stop to these scandalous

CONSIDERATION FOR COLORED VOTERS. A number of prominent colored men have united in submitting an address to their fellow colored voters of the United States, in relation to their common duty in the present campaign. An abstract of this address is printed on another page. It is a thoughtful presentation of the claims which the Republican party has upon the support and the Democratic party has upon the opposition of the black man. The colored voters are reminded that the two parties an establishment on West Twenty-ninth-st., that were cherished by the Republican party between Broadway and Fifth-ave., on the south | in 1860 still inspire it, and that "a similar | Executive Chamber, Albany. Washington papers side of the street-No. 10, we believe. He constancy in the opposite direction" is man-please copy

Cogent arguments are advanced to make good these propositions and to establish the utter disregard of the best interests of the

tary is an accomplice if he is so much as seen | vide their votes precisely as other members of | the posts of the G. A. R. the body politic divide theirs. But they are Of course, these friendly suggestions are well answered in this address. "If," it says, offered on the supposition that the Private "the parties stood upon the same level, were Washington as soon as possible, avoiding all for division would have some justification; but contemptible dicker with the concern at No. ored men's) equality as American citizens. It of dissuading him. But the people won't like amendments to the Constitution making us it. They have made up their minds to put a citizens and investing us with the elective

> This is plain, direct and forcible. It will find a response in the hearts of intelligent col- tion and limit the area of a country's markets,' ored voters the country over. And the other points of the address are equally worthy of their serious consideration. The majority of these men do not indeed need to listen to any argument to be convinced that a decent respect for their own welfare requires that they should stand by the Republican party. They realize that at all stages of its history the Republican party has stood by them, has been their trustworthy champion. This majority can do no better work for the cause which they have so much at heart, the election of Harrison and Morton, than to see that a copy of this address is placed in the hands of every black man who has been fooled into the Democratic ranks.

TWEED, HIGH LICENSE AND HILL. David B. Hill is not the first distinguished Mr. Hill was in the habit of voting in the Legis- | The Tribune Counting Room for 30 cents. lature, was also opposed to High License. Many citizens of New-York do not know, probably, that one of the legacies of Tweed's rule was the destruction of a High-License system which, if prolonged until the present day, would, according to the estimate of ex-Senator Miller. have produced for this city and Brooklyn the sum of \$50,000,000, to reduce the burden of provements.

This law, which applied only to New-York and Brooklyn and a few adjoining towns, came into operation in 1866, before Tweed had gained full control of the Legislature. The Excise Board tixed the minimum fee for a while to remark, is just that fixed by the Crosby bill of the last session which Governor Hill vetoed to prove that he was the liquor-dealers' 'friend." A great outery was made against this figure last winter, but it does not seem to have been considered excessive more than twenty years ago. High License showed its magical effects then as it does now. When the law went into effect there were 9,726 licensed saloons in New-York and Brooklyn, of which three-fourths were in this city. eleven months the number was reduced to 6,779. That is to say, almost exactly 3,000 less than a year.

ducing the demoralization they occasion any drunkenness and crime diminished. The places | carefully reported. suppressed were of the worst class. There were 8,000 less Sunday arrests as compared with ment of English manufacturers and traders, it campaign paper, some features of which render former years, and, to use the words of the Mr. Cox's liability to the penal statutes against | Board, Sunday was relieved also " of the terror circulating lewd and immoral pictures through and disorder that often precede such arrests, and of the rabble of children and adults of both sexes which follow the noisy inebriate to the station on Sunday." The last report of the Board contained this declaration: "And thus. at the end of three and a half years of instructive experience, the Board is able to report, of the existing Excise law, that it has been eminently successful as a measure of finance, and a powerful reinforcement of all the elements which contribute to public so-

briefy, order and virtue." The success of the law as a measure of finance was quite as marked as its success as a contribution to "public sobriety, order and virtue." During the ten years before it came into effect less than \$170,000 in all was collected as license fees in this city, the amount failing as low as \$9.690 in 1865. In the first eleven months of the law's operation \$1.283 .-854 had been collected in New-York, Brooklyn and the few adjoining towns. In three years, less one month, \$4,047,608 was collected, more than \$3,000,000 of which had been paid by New-York. If this system had continued until the present day a vast sum would have been properly secured to both cities, their debts would have been decreased, and the tax-bills of every citizen would have been much lighter. But Tweed thought that a part at least of this money might better go into his hands for political uses than into the

city treasury, and he repealed the law. History is repeating itself. Governor Hill. who seems to be a Tweed statuette, has deprived the State of High License for two years, and has promised the liquor-dealers that if they will re-elect him he will keep it off for three a huge corruption fund of money that ought to be in the county treasuries throughout the State. It is for good citizens who believe in temperance, and do not believe in bribery, to say whether this effort shall succeed.

The Democrats are circulating an anti-Protection campaign document in the form of a catechism. A fair sample of the forty or fifty fool questions it contains is this: "Why, since there is free-trade in quinine, have the manufacturers of that article in this country increased in number. while the price to the consumer has greatly deereased?" Now the facts are these: Since the tariff was removed from quinine, the manufacturers of it in this country have decreased in number to two, or perhaps only one, and the world's market for the drug has been transferred to London and Amsterdam. As to prices, it would overtax even a free-trader in figures to show how the removal of a tariff of 20 per cent could lower the price both here and in England from about \$4 to fifty cents an ounce. Of course, as is well known, this reduction in price is due chiefly to than those who have an idle curiosity to know who the enormously increased production of the bark in the East Indies.

Wanted: An extra sharp razor with two edges and a dagger attachment. Address D. B. H.,

An old soldier, writing from Amesbury, Mass., makes the suggestion that the records of Congress and the President respecting pensions should be compiled and published for circulation among are endeavoring to stampede the colored vote Extra No. 105, "The Pension Vetoes," is what in doubtful Northern States to the Demo- Mr. Greeley used to describe as "mighty inter-

ing they will suspect that the Private Secre- movement argue that colored people should di- have-and will have-a large circulation among

Democratic journals continue to affect astonishment that any sane person should charge the President with being a Free Trader. What, then, do they make of the intelligence of the responsible Editor of "The London Times," who declared on July 5 that "it would hardly be possible to put the free-trade case more clearly or more strongly" than the President had done? What have they to say respecting this deliberate judgment of the same journal at that time: " For it is certain that the arguments which President Cleveland urges are those which Cobden used to employ forty-five years ago, and which anv Fnglish Free Trader would employ now. Such propositions as that taxation ought to be strictly limited by the needs of the country; that it is unjust to tax the whole community for the benefit of special classes; that import duties 'stifle producare purely free-trade arguments." "The London Times' is generally considered a competent expert respecting free-trade literature. It can ordinarily be trusted to recognize a free-trade idea.

"The "forgeries" editors and cranks of the Democratic press are respectfully reminded that journals of their own party are circulating Know-Nothing pledges falsely credited to General Harrison. Hunt the rascals down.

A budget of extremely valuable compaign reading can be obtained for 30 cents, in the form of one copy of each of the numerous campaign documents, large and small, issued by The Tribune for this campaign, and including the "Mills Bill and Tariff of 1883 Compared." These extras cover all the important phases of the canvass. They present in condensed and intelligible form a great mass of impregnable arguments and accurate statistics; and a pretty clear idea of the Democrat to dislike High License. William Republican position can be obtained from a perusal M. Tweed, who lent Mr. Hill money to start of them. A budget containing one copy of each his newspaper in Elmira, and for whose jobs of these extras, neatly wrapped, can be had in

And still Mr. Cleveland does not write that letter indersing Hill.

Mr. Thurman pleads for himself in pleading for lawyers. When he excuses a lawyer for trying to defeat justice by defending a criminal whom he knows to be guilty, Mr. Thurman has a personal consciousness that on any other view of equity or morals he would be condemned himself debt and defray the expense of public im- for pleading the cause of Mr. Cleveland and representing him as a great and pure statesman. For it was Alien G. Thurman who most eloquently condemned, not long ago, the crimes by which Mr. Cleveland's pet workers in Ohio tried to steal seats in the Legislature in order to secure for Mr. Cleveland control of the United States Senste. Mr. Thurman knows that the criminal in liquor license at \$250, and for a beer license this case has rewarded criminals and accepted at \$100. This latter fee, it may be worth the fruit of crimes in Indiana and New-Jersey. but counts it honest for him as a lawyer to assert the President's innocence and worth.

A bill to establish in America what the English call free trade has just been deteated in the House by a narrow inajority of four. The measure was of enominous importance for English manufacturers, as it would have enabled them to export goods to the States without the crushing tariff now imposed, and its fate was watched with intense interest by Englishmen. Were it passed it would have been worth 100,000,000. Were it passed it would have been worth 100,000,000 pounds (\$500,000,000) per annum to British manufacturers.—(From The London Telegraph, after the defeat of the Morrison bill in 1884.)

That was a frank estimate of what England had lost by the failure of the Democracy to enact the Morrison bill. British manufacturers were "out" \$500,000,000 per annum. No English saloons were closed in the two cities within journal has ventured to conjecture what the enactment of the Mills bill would be worth to The inevitable result followed. You cannot diminish the number of saloons without re-

Seventeen days since Governor Hill was nomimore than you can diminish the number of nated, and Mr. Cleveland has not said yet that criminals in a community without reducing the he wants to see him elected. Mr. Cleveland need number of crimes. The reports of the Excise | not write a letter nor rent a hall. He can make Board bear testimony to the moral influence a speech to Dan Lamont and the hired man from the law exercised. Public order was improved. the White House balcony, and see that it is

PERSONAL.

Mr. Simmons's bronze statue of Longfellow will be unveiled to-day in State-st. Square, Portland, Mc.

Dr. William H. Schultze, the musician, whose death poor health since a paralytic attack several years ago. He often expressed a wish that he might die plast as he actually did-while playing on his favorite Colonel King-Harman left a personal estate of more

than \$220,000.

Writing of a lunch party, some time ago, at Mr. Booth's Newport home, at which the late William Warren and Mr. Joseph Jefferson and his wife and daughter were present, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall says in "The Boston Transcript": "The talk of course was largely about the stage, or matters connected with it; for actors dearly love their profession, and according to my experience at least, always enjoy talking about it. We were much interested in this peep behind the scenes, and in the droll stage reminiscences which were recounted for our benefit, Joseph Jefferson told us how he once forgot his partor rather forgot that he had delivered two or three nes which make a telling point in 'Lend Me Five Shillings,' and gave them a second time. Great was his surprise when the audience did not respond with appleaue, as had always been the case heretofore; but applause, as had always been the case herefolore; but the lady with whom he was playing whispered to him: You have repeated your lines! One of our party now asked William Warren whether he had ever had a similar experience; whereupon he told us that once, when playing in the 'American Cousin,' he had struck the match by the right end instead of by the wrong one as the play required. The match caught fire, and for a moment he was so disconcerted that he completely forgat his part—unit a fellow actor gave him his lines in a stage whisper.*

"The Field," of London, reports that Mr. Bradley Martin, of this city, opened the deer-stalking season at Balmacaan, Inverness-shire, on August 28, by killing three splendid stags in two stalks. Two of the heads were very fine, having ten and eight points respectively. One of the heads still had the velvet on, the others were clean. On Saturday, the 1st inst., Mr. Bradley Martin's son, Mr. Sherman Martin, killed to his own rifle three stags in one stalk, the average weight being a little over twelve stone apiece. weight being a little over twelve stone aplece. Mr. Bradley Martin has, as usual, Lord Lovat's Homebeat, on the Beauly River. On the 28th ult., Mr. Hopwood landed an eighteen-pound salmon, fresh run, and one grilse, seven pounds. Mr. Howard T. Martin, a grilse weighing six and three-quarter pounds, and two sea trout, all clean. Mr. Bradley Martin has lent Lochletter House to Lady Alfred Paget this season, but owing to the death of Lord Alfred Paget, her ladyship will not occupy it for the remainder of the season.

Professor C. H. Fernald has a remarkably fine colin making it and it is considered one of the best in the world.

Having retired from the stage, Miss Genevieve Ward has entered upon the duties of housekeeping with great enthusiasm. She spends as much energy in furnishing and decorating a room as she used to do in studying a new part.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Boston lady went to call on a friend the other day. She was met by the mother of her friend, a zealous believer in faith-cure, who sald apologetically, but cheerfully : " My daughter has a belief in a boil, and can't come down."

Not a Comple e Wreck.—Mrs. Lotts—And has nothing been saved from the wreck?

Job Lott (trugleally)—Nothing—absolutely nothing—except my honest name!

Mrs. Lott—H-m! With that, and the triffing assistance of the property you transferred to me three months ago, maybe we can start again!—(Puck.

Says a St. Louis undertaker: "The daily death kat in the newspapers is consulted by more people is dead. During a campaign candidates for office are anxious to attend funerals that are liable to congregate men of influence. A certain class of lawyers are on the lookout for damage suits. Tombstone dealers take notes with a view to business in the future. Lasurance agents make a memorandum to call upon the surviving relatives in due time. The keepers of the beer-houses out near the cemeteries gauge their orders according to the outlook for the

column attentively." He Got a Demerit.—Profesor of Chemistry—Gentle-men, I hold in my hand a vial of soda. What chemical shail I combine with it to produce a valuable article of commerce? Goodsby (waking up)—Br-r-randy!—(Judge.

Sulphate of copper, alum, salt, vinegar and nitric

acid form one of the best etching liquids for steel But for etching an idea on the mind of the average Democratic ward politician, rye whiskey is said to rank above any other liquid yet discovered.

She was a pretty salesgirl,
He asked her for a kiss;
For he was the accepted
Of this fair and bushing miss.
She gave him one, and as she drow
Her rosy kips away—
"Is there," asked she in trembling tones,
"Anything else to-day?"
(Springfield Union.

-(Springfield Union. People who cat garlic and smoke cigarettes, it to said, will never be attacked by yellow fever. Nature doen't believe in piling on the agony.

His Memory Falled Him.—Bobby—Where are you going, Mail Mother—I'm going to a wedding breakfast, Bobby, and you must be a good little boy while I'm away.

Bobby—Did you have a wedding breakfast when you were married. Mail Mother—Yes, dear.

Mother—Yes, dear.
Bobby—Is that so! Why, I don't remember anything about it.—(The Epoch.

Denis Kearney is shouting for Cleveland and Be-

George Graham Vest is a tower of strength to the Republican party of Missouri this year,—iSt. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The New-York Age," the organ of the colored people of this city, is doing good and effective work for Harrison and Morton.

At a summer resort the other day, a bright little four-year-old child amused the company by his continual cute questions and answers. One of his sayings is worthy of repeating. Looking out of the window into a rainstorm, little Willie Inquired, "Mamma, where does all the rain come from?" "From the neavens." "And do people drink all that water?" continued the little fellow. "Yes," was the reply, "Well," rejoined the small wit, "I should think it would be very unhealthy to drink, there are so many dead people up there?"—(Boston Budget.

A correspondent of "Forest and Stream" tells a story about a favorite cat that spends a good deal of her time in a cosey old armchair. Her owner last day put four hen eggs into the chair by the way of seeing what puss would do with them in order to make her bed more comfortable. Strange as it may appear, puss took kindly to the eggs and in due time hatched out four chickens. For weeks after the day with her tongue, caressed and fondled with hem as much as if they had been her own kittens. Whenever the chickens strayed from the nursery she carried them back in her mouth as if they had been made of the finest of glass.

Oh, me! Oh, my! In sorrow they cry-Chicago's ball club and lieutenant.

Ha, ha, he, he: The Giants shout with glee-

As to the pole they nail the pennant. As to the pole they hall the pennant.

It is hoped that Mr. Nast—who appears to be laboring under the impression that Mr. Blaine is running for the Presidence of the United States—will give us a syndicate cartoon showing Democratic Chairmen Barnum and Brice passing around the hat for campaign boodle—or what the Cleveland organs would call a "corruption fund" if Bepublicans were doing the begging. The cartoon might be entitled, "Help us! Cash us! or we sink!"—(Norristown Herald.

Nutmeg bickery is the strongest wood in the United States. West India birch is the weakest; tamarack the most elastic, and the average boy avers that a Michigan pine shingle has the most sting in it of any wood in the world.

Taking the Safe Side.—Mother-in-law (who is going home after a visit of six months)—Have we plenty of time, Witherspoon! I mustn't get left.

Mr. Witherspoon dubiously!.—Well, it's ten minutes walk to the station, and the train will leave in about an hour and a half. To be on the safe side, I think we had better start at once.

A BIG POTATO YIELD.

NEARLY SIX HUNDRED BUSHELS TO THE ACRE-

BAD WORK OF A FLEA-BEETLE. E. S. Carman, Editor of "The Rural New-Yorker," has faith in a system of growing potatoes in trenches, which, as he claims, renders the crop independent of the weather by keeping the ground moist in time of drouth and helping it to dry out when there is a rainfall every day. Mr. Atkinson, of "The Farm Journal," is mildly skeptical of man's ability to circumvent the weather, and when Mr. Carman, early in the spring advertised his anxiety to wager \$50 that he westin raise potatoes at the rate of 700 bushels to the acre in the season of 1888, wet or dry, Mr. Atkinson covered the money with a cheerful confidence that the weather or the potato bug would never allow so big a yield in Jersey sand. Yesterday a good Experiment Grounds in Bergen County to see the crop uncarthed. There were five rows, three feet apart and two rods long, so that each row represented the one four-hundred and fortieth part of an acre, and the terms of the wager were that the yield should be at the rate of 700 bushels to the acre. The first row showed handsome tubers with hardly

any undersized ones and the scales testified to a yield at the rate of nearly 684 bushels to the acre. The second row of the same variety known as "Rural The third row was of another Rural seedling, " No. 25 and the potatoes that rolled out of the trench astonished the farmers. Hardly any of them weighed less than half a pound, and an acre of them would have yielded 1,056 bushels with twenty pounds to spare. The three rows so far averaged the acre, but the last two rows showed at the rate of 200 bushels and 253 bushels, respectively, depressing the total average to 583 bushels per acre and Mr. Carman loses. The money, it should be said, goes to some charity, for there was no bet in the worldly sense of the word. It was evident to the visitors that Mr. Carman had beat the weather, but had failed to beat the bugs. The potatoes started with energy, but early in July the tops began to brown from some unknown cause. At last it was found that the leaves were preyed upon by the

found that the leaves were preyed upon by the Haitica Cucumerls, known by the plain people as the cucumber flea-beetle—a minute and almost invisible insect.

Among the farmers present were Dr. Collier, of the Geneva Experiment Station; Dr. Hexamer, of "The American Agriculturist"; Charles L. Jones, treasurer, and E. Williams, secretary, of the New-Jersey Horticultural Society; Dr. Ward, of Newark; F. W. Bruggerhoff, William Falconer, Peter Henderson, P. T. Quinn, Messes, Mapes and Bowker, whose fertilizers as well as the trench system were on trial. As the visiting farmers gazed for the last time upon the bottom of their glasses they all wished that the potato harvest came oftener than once a year.

NO NONSENSE ABOUT MONEY.

MUGWUMP THEORIES BRUSHED ASIDE.

MUGWUMP THEORIES BRUSHED ASIDE.

From The Albany Times. (Dem.)

Some of our civil service reform contemporaries, the "Harper's Weekly," appear to be very deeply dispused that President Cleveland should give any money to a Democratic campaign fund. They think the example is not conducive to clean and honest politics. But they are utopian theorists. Money must be used in the campaign for various necessary purposes; and as Colonel Dan Lamont so tersely phrased it: "Those who are to be most benefited by the campaign should certainly be expected to put up for it." Mr. Lamont, with all due deference to "Harper's Weekly," is must closer to the President than "Harper's Weekly," is must closer to the President than "Harper's Weekly" is the seacepted exponent of reform on the "Harper's Weekly' basts, Mr. Lamont therefore speaks with more knowledge of reform than it does, and what he says on the subject goes. All our great men contribute money to the advancement of their political parties, samuel J. Tilden contributed \$31,000 to the Hancock campaign, and how much to his own campaign, in 1876, no one knows. And Mr. Tilden was the greatest reformer of his time. He no doubt contributed also very largely to Mr. Cleveland's campaign in 1884. So did dozens of other Democrats of hish repute, even though not one of them expected to be great beneficiaries of the election, and few were. Even now it is reported, with every assertion of probability, that immense sums have been contributed by prominent Democrats Ilke Earnum, Soot, Brice and others—sums much larger than Mr. Cleveland's \$10,000, though not one of them can have any very certain assurances of reward or recognition therefor, while Mr. Cleveland, if the election goes his way, will have his reward at once, independent of anyloody elec's good will, and without cooling his heels in an aate-room for even a single day.

YES: RATHER TOO BROAD.

From The Kansas City Journal. "The New-York Times" speaks of "President Cleve-land's broad record of active performance" in the mat-ter of civil service reform. The New-York Tribune published this record some weeks ago. It took four pages of The Tribune, and showed that Mr. Cleveland really had been active. But it was "pernicious activity."

UNKIND CRITICISM OF CURTIS, GODKIN AND OTHER GREAT CIVIL SERVICE REFORMERS.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. From The Cincinnall Commercial Gazette.
This is a remarkable exhibition (The Tribune's collection of Mugwamp' confessions that Cleveland is not a reformer), but we think it misleading. The tendency of the Uning as it stands is to allow the impression to be made—or the inference drawn—that the Mugson to be made or the interested drawn—that the Mag-cumps have rependent their condinue in Cleveland and resented his vicious and pusilianimous and men-lacious and brotal ir achery—but they do nothing of he kind. They cling to the fraud with the fondness of the foolish for folly, and want more of him. This is the most shocking exhibition of insincerity, of faith-essness to principle, and by poerisy, in all the spec-acular chapters of the fermentation of corruption in

WHAT THEY CALL A SYLLOGISM. From The Springheld Union.

"The New-York Times" says that "nobody teaches that the full amount of the duty is added to the price of the protected domestic product," Grover Cleve and says plainly that the duty is added to the protected domestic product, therefore, it is "The New-York Times's" conviction that Cleveland is "nobods."